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The Undergraduate.

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Editors' Table.

THE college library has just had bound and placed upon its shelves a complete file of the UNDERGRADUATE. The set comprises four volumes, and those who are interested in this line of college work can have the opportunity of seeing how others have conducted the college paper. From its foundation the UNDERGRADUATE has been preeminently a college journal, always open and ready for discussion of any topic relating to college life, criticising without fear or favor where it thought criticism was needed, and always endeavoring to promote the general interests of the college. A better history of Middlebury cannot be found than its pages contains. It is the thermometer of our college life, our history from the inside. There is one other complete file in bound volumes connected with college. It is owned by the *Δ. K. E.* fraternity; *X. Ψ.* and *Δ. Υ.* have not, but desire to complete their files, and any back numbers which students or alumni may donate will be duly appreciated. There are some other books which each library in college should contain, and these are Hudson's ('40) edition of Shakespeare, his critical notes on the same and his other works; Saxe's ('39) works; Thompson's ('20) Green Mountain Library and the works of our other authors. Certainly we ought to encourage future authors by patronizing to the above extent our old literary lights.

WITH the beginning of this year a new system in regard to honor work in classics comes into effect. Formerly the honor work was done in the Junior and Senior years after the student was through with regular recitations in their studies of Latin and Greek. Under the present system honors in classics are divided into second year and final honors. In order to take final honors, the student will have to acquire honors in his second year. He gets a direct benefit from his special work in these branches, and by the time he has passed his final examination has a full and thorough knowledge of the Greek and Latin language and literature. Every student who has high ambitions, or expects to teach, should endeavor to take this extra course.

THROUGH the inexcusable negligence of the field-day committee last year several pieces of athletic property was lost or destroyed and had to be replaced this year by new. Those who are disposed to find fault at every expense incurred by the association will find suitable employment for their energies in seeing that last year's experience is not repeated again this year.

WE publish in another column a report of the class of '60 from Dr. Higley. We hope that other classes will avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by our "Alumni Department" to furnish complete information of their classes. This scheme was proposed at our last commencement and endorsed by the alumni at their annual business meeting. Our

desire is to make the UNDERGRADUATE of the greatest possible interest to our alumni. We wish also to thank Gov. Knapp ('62) for his excellent article on "Alaska," which appears in this issue.

IF there is anything to which the student does not give proper attention, it is outside reading. Far too many graduate without any knowledge of the standard authors except that gained in the class-room. From the beginning to the end of his course the student should pursue a systematic course of outside reading. Much better results can be obtained in this way than in any desultory manner, which generally signifies no reading at all. There are several good courses posted on the bulletin board in the library, and any of the professors will gladly direct the reading in special lines if so desired. There are many moments which might be pleasantly and profitably used in reading that would otherwise go to waste. No student can afford to do this, but on the contrary each one should begin as soon as possible, and thus avoid the mistakes made by so many in the past.

WHILE it is bad enough to have the magazines in the library under a lot of "red tape" rules, it is still worse to have no magazines at all. The October magazines ought to have been on file by the first of the month, but nothing has been seen of them until the last. It must be somebody's business to get them up on time, and the sooner that somebody knows his business the better it will be for those who use the library.

THE "dear old" plank benches that have been the cause of so much chagrin to every student with a grain of pride, have gone to the "happy hunting grounds" of the college "departed" in search of the old campus fence, the old chapel stove and the forty pounds of giant powder. On the night of October 25 they were piled together between Painter Hall and chapel and cremated. *Requiescat in pace.* A grand opportunity is now offered to make some few improvements by way of a hard wood floor, a good rostrum and frescoed walls. If the trustees can't do it, certainly some generous alumnus will. Nothing of any value was disturbed by those who removed the benches. The students were tired of them and their petitions were unnoticed. It is a fact, generally admitted, that some trifling misunderstanding may separate the best friends for a long time, if not forever, while a little explanation would have removed all the causes of the trouble. So we are inclined to think that a better understanding of affairs would have prevented the recent unpleasantness, and there would have been no occasion for apologies. Both parties were to blame. One was suffering under the delusion, which may have had a good reason to exist, that only by the means used could the desired end be reached. The other took no trouble to ascertain the feeling in the matter, or to explain why certain things could not be done. To say the least, some features of the affair are unfortunate; but both sides are to blame, and let both learn a lesson for the future.

THE college paper holds a peculiar position in the journalistic world. Its chief aim is to interest two classes of people, students and alumni. Local news items are interesting to a small portion of the alumni only, and therefore should receive but little consideration. To the majority of the alumni the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Broadbrim have lately given a "progressive euchre" party is of no more interest than old "chapel orations" or verbose harangues on the tariff. Some of the items are of enough general interest to warrant publication, but ordinarily they have no place in a well conducted college paper.

THERE'S not one of all those we encounter
In the masquerade of earth,
Who know us as we really are,
Or of whom we can feel the worth.

Then judge one another not harshly;
For you know not the smallest part
Of the holy Shekinah glory,
In the temple of the heart.

—*Sliv.*

Literary.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

"TRUTH is stranger than fiction." If you do not believe this saying, listen. A hundred years ago John Heckewelder, an honest and observant German, wrote a book. That book contains strange assertions, but they are facts that are unquestionable. He says that for many years he lived in the most intimate connection with the people of a certain community in the United States, and took the most careful observation of their manners and character. And this is what he saw.

They were quiet and peaceable, never wrangling or fighting among themselves or with their neighbors. They had "charity one toward another, in brotherly love preferring one another." The men were brave and noble and true; the women, pure and modest. The fathers taught their sons such pursuits as would make the kind husband and worthy father. The mothers taught their daughters how to make the home pleasant and attractive.

The bonds of hospitality were sacred. The ties of friendship bound them to each other in a union that only death could sever. The oath once sworn upon friendship's altar was inviolable forever, though it might demand the sacrifice of property, happiness, even life itself. For weal or for woe, friend was joined to friend in common joy and common sorrow. Gossip and scandal, intrigue and deception were alike unknown. Each man reasoned with his neighbor without anger or insult on the part of either.

Filial trust and obedience were taught the young from their earliest understanding. The aged were always looked upon with awe and veneration. They were consulted on every occasion, and their judgment was never contradicted. For illustration, the story is told of a party of these people who were traveling under the guidance of an old man and had lost their way. A boy in the company knew the right way but kept silent while they went farther and farther into the swamps, because, as he afterwards said, any interference on his part would have been disrespectful to the aged guide.

Integrity and good faith were the first principles of their governmeut. To break a treaty with a weaker people was a thing altogether unknown and never thought of. Those in authority ruled with justice, according to their ability. Politicians went about with no feeling of malice or hatred toward their opponents.

The people were characterized, moreover, by a sublime faith in their Creator, and asked His blessing on everything which they undertook. They acknowledged Him in all their "daily walk and conversation" as the one over-ruling power in all their lives. With humble and contrite hearts, they worshipped Him whose glory is declared in the heavens and whose handiwork is the firmament.

But you have long before this become incredulous. Is it possible that any such community exists or has ever existed? Faith, virtue, knowledge, temperance, patience, godliness, brotherly kindness, charity,—all added together! What a character that makes for a people! But the proof of it is incontrovertible. Through years of closest association with them, John Heckewelder found no other characteristics than those of kindness and good-will. He was a man of unquestionable truthfulness and integrity. His testimony, therefore, is beyond the reach of dispute.

With wonder you exclaim: "If this is so, who can these strange people be?" The men of true nobility and manhood, the women of true modesty and womanhood, the people who were wont to do unto others as they would that others should do unto them, were a tribe of that most cruel and detestable race of savages, the American Indians.

The Delawares have passed away before the sun of civilization like the dew. We are told that humanity has been benefited by their extermination. That is true if we count it a benefit to substitute for simple faith and purity and uprightness a thousand kinds of vice and deception and crime. Bring here all the tablets and books that tell the history of civilization in every age and clime, and I challenge you to find a volume that wreathes for a people a crown of glory rich as this German's simple story has made for the simple children of the forest. You will show me records of pomp and pageantry and power, of faithlessness and cruelty and woe. You will point out to me the traces of vice and sin and shame. And this you must tell me is civilization. And this has entered the great temple of Nature's God, "where prayer was wont to be made," and has despoiled it and left it desolate.

Look, now, upon this awful tragedy of history, the like of which the wildest imagination never formed, and tell me is it not true that "truth is stranger than fiction"?

V. C. HARRINGTON, '91.

THE FERRY.

[*Translated from Uhland.*]

YEARS ago I crossed this river:
Here the castle now as ever,
In the evening sunlight flushes:
O'er your dam the stream still rushes.

And in the same boat, to cheer me,
Two companions then sat near me:—
One with all a father's seeming.
One with youth and hope still beaming.

That one mild and humble-hearted.
Gently lived and so departed;
This, in war and noise delighting,
Fell in storm and battle fighting.

Thus whene'er I bring before me
Happy days that have passed o'er me,
Memory mourns departed faces,
Dear ones clasped in death's embraces.

But the strength of friendship's union
Is that spirits hold communion;
Spirits then my soul delighted,
And with mine are still united.

Take, then, ferryman, I pray thee,
Take the triple fare I pay thee:
Twain who with me crossed the river
Are in spirit with me ever.

Prof. C. M. Mead,' 56.

Communication.

The editors do not assume responsibility for any article in this column. Its sentiments, however, are open to editorial criticism.

EDITORS OF UNDERGRADUATE:

AS electric lights are now the subject under discussion, we may properly say a word concerning the advisability of putting the light in Starr Hall and other college buildings. In the first place it must be considered from an economical, and also from another standpoint more to be considered by the student, and that is, the health advantages to be gained over the common method. It is probable that the expense of the electric light would be slightly in advance of the expense now borne by the students; yet should the college put in the lights and bear the expense of the necessary apparatus, the increased amount which each student would have to bear to light his own room would be very slight indeed.

Now let us consider the great advantages to be gained by the student. Firstly, the student must necessarily do a good share of work during the evening hours. To do this and maintain his health and eyesight, everything ought to be in the most favorable condition. Electric light comes closest to the required condition, because it comes nearer to the perfect light or daylight.

The air of the room would also be kept much purer than by the old method. A kerosene lamp uses as much oxygen as one person, and certainly the odor from a lamp in a room 13x15 is no small matter to be considered. This would be done away with by the use of electric lights. The conclusion then is this: We would have better light, better health and better eye-sight at a trifling increase of expense.

The college certainly could bear the expense of putting in the apparatus, which we think would be quite moderate. The students are willing to do their part, and hope to see the project put through.

[We are informed that the faculty has recommended the putting in of the lights into the college buildings, and the students should be willing to pay for the lighting of their own rooms.—ED.]

Alumni Department.

[*Contributions from Alumni solicited for this department.*]

ALASKA.

TWENTY-THREE years ago, when the news of the purchase of the Russian Possessions in America by our government first thrilled the hearts of the American people, the feeling was general that it was an unwise move and that, financially, it would prove a poor bargain. Some flippantly called Alaska "Uncle Sam's Ice Box," and it is still popularly supposed to consist mainly of rocks, mountains and ice. It is not strange that the true condition of things is not understood because of the want of facilities for communication. The isolation of every part of it from every other part, as well as from the outside world, is most complete and terrible. The absence of accurate knowledge of the country and its people has rendered possible the most careless and extravagant statements by sensational writers whose business is to sell their effusions or to secure for themselves a cheap notoriety.

It is not the intention in this article to attempt anything like a full description of the country, or to write a history of its people, or to discuss them ethnologically, or even to correct the errors that have been the stock in trade of some very good men who have lectured or written about Alaska. A few brief statements giving information which may be serviceable to persons desiring it for purposes of business or pleasure will fill all the space allotted.

The territory embraces about 580,000 square miles, extending through twenty degrees of latitude and forty-four degrees of longitude, and is about one sixth of the whole area of the United States. It is made up of a mainland and about eleven hundred islands large enough to be computed as a part of the national domain, with great variety of soil, climate and physical conditions, which are not well understood by people who have visited the country and which are the subject of gross misapprehension by the people

of the States generally. Although its physical and climatic conditions are not the most favorable for human life and business, it has quite a population and its business is simply enormous. There are perhaps 35,000 people calling the territory their home, of whom about 7,000 are whites and creoles. The natives may be divided into six classes based on language and other distinct differences. The Innuits or Eskimos number about 15,000 and occupy the coast regions about the Arctic Ocean and Bering Sea, Cook's Inlet and Kodick island. The Tinnehs or Athabaskan Indians, sometimes known as Stick Indians, some tribes also called Ingaliks, number about 4,000 and occupy the interior, the valley of the Yukon, and extend down to the coast at the head of Cook's Inlet. The Aleuts number about 2100 and occupy the Aleutian archipelago, the Shumagin group of islands, and the western end of the Aliaska peninsula. The Thlinkets, numbering from 6000 to 7000, live in some fifteen villages in Southeastern Alaska. There are also about 800 Hydahs residing in the south end of Prince of Wales island and some 700 Tsimpseans located on Annette island.

All the natives are short of stature, have straight black hair, dark eyes, brown complexions, high cheek bones, massive heads, small and shapely hands and feet, and the males have very little or no beard. They are phlegmatic and undemonstrative, docile, peaceable, generally shrewd and apt in directions to which their minds are accustomed. They have a mechanical turn of mind. The remaining population consists of some 1700 creoles, or descendants of Russian fathers and Aleut mothers, and some 4000 or 5000 other white people of every nationality of Europe and America. More than 2000 Chinamen make Alaska their summer home, and some of them seem to have as much permanency as any of the immigrant settlers.

This population is scattered over this immense country in about three hundred towns and villages, and they can only communicate with one another by means of the universal highway, the sea, which forms the most intricate system of waterways in and out among its islands and bold headlands, and through the channels of its wonderful rivers.

Morally and physically the natives are in a sad condition. Naturally hardy and strong, they are still thought to be rapidly dying out, through the prevalence of pulmonary and scrofulous disease superinduced perhaps by their habits of exposure and filth, together with the infections for which the whites were originally responsible. It is certain that the term of human life with them is less than the allotted three score and ten years. Morality and virtue, among those not under the influence of the missionaries and better classes of white people, are at a low ebb. It cannot be said of them that they are given to thieving, though it is doubtful if it is quite safe to assume that they will not steal. Whiskey and hoochinoo are their natural enemy. The first drink arouses all the vilest passions of their natures and very soon they become fiends incarnate. No one is safe from their violence. And yet there are plenty of white men who recklessly furnish them liquor whenever they imagine they can safely do so.

The general government has taken all sorts of positions as to the status of these people, sometimes treating them as citizens and sometimes not. It was decided that an appropriation for Indian police did not apply to Alaska for the natives were not Indians, and their educational interests were taken from the Indian Bureau and put into the care of the Bureau of Education. Judge Dawson, U. S. District Judge, rendered a decision in which the issue was determined on the supposition that they were not Indians. So their treatment in general has not been like the treatment of the Indians of the plains. The tribal relation has never been recognized. No Indian agents have ever perpetrated their outrages in Alaska. The natives have never been educated into pauperism and servile dependence upon the government for means of subsistence, but they are independent, self-supporting and self-respecting. In some respects they resemble the Indians of the central portions of North America, and they have sometimes been treated as such. But what will be the policy of the government in its future deelings with them it is difficult to forecast. The treaty of purchase recognizes them as individual residents of the land, and not tribes from whom the land must be obtained by treaty and purchase. It seems to be the general opinion that their rights will be ignored and that they will be driven back without remuneration, or exterminated without pity, at the convenience of their stronger neighbors, the whites. Meanwhile the National Congress, year after year, busies itself with questions of coining silver and deciding upon taxes on jute and hemp, and for twenty-three years, almost a generation, these people have

been neglected and almost ignored except when their wishes conflicted with the schemes of the dominant race and friction resulted, in which cases they have been promptly treated to liberal doses of cold iron from the gunboats and their villages and canoes have been ruthlessly destroyed, the innocent suffering with the guilty. Meanwhile their legal and political status remain uusettled as before.

The neglect and indifference of the national government to the welfare of these peoples which has permitted them to shift for themselves without law, without facilities for carrying on the ordinary transactions of civilized life, and refusing to recognize rights of property in land which constitutes one of the most potent factors in determining the civilization of any people, may not be considered strange or unusual to those who reduce all values to the standard of dollars and cents, but even they find the positions taken by the government to be scarcely commendable in view of the commercial importance of the territory.

No bureau of statistics has prepared tables of the business and we can only gather a few initial facts from which inferences may be drawn to give light upon the subject. In 1889 the exports of the territory amounted to nearly ten millions of dollars. The salmon canning business of Alaska alone is an important one. The 36 canneries represent a capital of more than $4,000,000. Their pack in 1889 amounted to the enormous sum of 702,993 cases of four dozen one pound cans each which were exported. Add to this the salted and dried salmon sold and used by the people of the territory, not less than 6,000,000 pounds, and we find the value of this one product to be about $3,834,000. In the canning and salting business there were employed between 2000 and 3000 Chinamen, 400 or 500 white men and more than 3000 natives. The canneries employed about 36 steam tugs, 60 to 70 large fishing scows, about 360 small boats, and had 55 vessels engaged during the season in transporting their freights to and from San Francisco, where they marketed their products.

The whaling fleet going into the Arctic in 1889 numbered 44 vessels, nine of which were steamers, and the other fishing enterprises embrace cod, mackerel and halibut fishing. manufacturing oil and fish fertilizers from herring and the catching of porpoises, sharks, trout, capelin, anchovy, etc. These are samples of the business of the territory, of which some of those not described form no unimportant feature, as for instance, the mining, hunting of seals, and other fur bearing animals, the manufacture of lumber and the various mechanical trades and mercantile pursuits incident to all communities.

It is anticipated that if Congress ever does afford Alaska relief from its very depressing condition of no land titles, almost no postal facilities, insufficient laws and want of facilities for the efficient administration of the government, an impetus will be given to its industries, the cultivation of the soil will follow, and thrift and prosperity will be manifest in every town and hamlet in the terrttory.

One other feature of life in Alaska ought to be referred to and that shall end this infliction upon your readers. The interest felt in the welfare of the native people of the country demands at least an allusion to what is being done to elevate, educate and civilize them. Eleven denominations of Christian churches have established missions within the territory with forty-five important stations in active operation and doing good work. About fifty schools have been planted among them, fourteen of which are government day schools. The government also assists 12 schools connected with missions. The employment of native laborers is also having some effect upon them and it is a gratifying fact that as they come to know the American methods of doing work they become most excellent laborers.

LYMAN E. KNAPP, '62.

THE RE-UNION OF THE CLASS OF '60.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, MIDDLEBURY, VT., JULY 1, 1890.

BY H. P. HIGLEY, D. D.

THE six men present were Adams, Eddy, Higley, Sherman, Vail and Williams. Eddy, Sherman and Higley were present from Sunday till Thursday. Williams and Adams came Tuesday morning, and Vail Tuesday evening. Williams was the first to leave, on Wednesday morning. The full number were present at the home of Dr. Eddy on Tuesday evening; Mrs. Sherman and Mrs. Eddy contributing not only numbers but grace the first of the session.

No report can give the flavor, or approach the pleasure of the whole intercourse, and its renewal of acquaintance, during the commencement.

In personal appearance, after we had spent the evening together, it was agreed by all that we were substantially unchanged. "You look just as you used to," was the frequent remark. But it was undeniable

that thirty years had woven a veil over the boy of '60 through which one had to learn to look, and which grew more transparent the longer one gazed.

Vail and Sherman were plumper than of old. Vail, Sherman and Higley were quite gray—the latter with a sand-papered place on top—and even the others were not without some promise of "the crown of glory," so far as hoary hair can give it.

The class directed that a letter of sympathy and cordial greeting be written on their behalf to Mrs. G. F. Montgomery, and such duty was assigned to the writer of this report. (And the same has been duly performed).

The members present reported, each for himself, what had been the course of his life and the chief landmarks.

RECALLED ITEMS.

Adams: Taught for a short time, studied theology and was ordained as minister of the Free Will Baptist church, and has since preached at various points in New Hampshire and Vermont. His wife died last winter, and he passed through a long and severe sickness, but is now fully recovered. He has no children. Adams can still render "Pickwick" to the life, without half trying. He wanted a Latin quotation in Hollis' letter translation, "just on Sherman's account, you know."

Eddy is Middlebury's "beloved physician," riding far and constantly. His daughter is a Sophomore in college, and his son just entering. One of the oldest men in the class, in years, but probably one of the youngest looking.

Higley: Two years of farming, three of theology, one of home missionary work in Indiana and twenty-four years' pastorate in Beloit, Wis.

Sherman: Present with his wife at this anniversary commencement, to date it anew, and strengthen its claim to remembrance by the graduation of his only son and child.

Vail testified of a useful and successful and happy life. In the general literary supervision of the publications of a large school-book publishing firm he had found just the work which he enjoyed doing. A glad home life had known only one sorrow, the death of an oldest daughter, just at the entrance of a sweet and promising womanhood. Three daughters remain; one has been two years at Wellesley, and the next enters in the fall. His work will now transfer him from Cincinnati to New York, and grant him a readier access to enjoy a new summer home at Woodstock, Vt. Not the least element of his prosperity—the scribe believes he may testify—may be found in his own happiness and usefulness in the Christian life, as an active communicant of the Episcopal church.

Williams lingered all too briefly amid the classic surroundings—not from their want of attraction—but because of stronger drawings elsewhere, as he left to meet his wife at Burlington, receiving treatment there for ill health, that they might both return to Peacham, where the household of eight children were already gathered. Those that have seen that household are wont to wax eloquent as they descant upon its varied excellences. The fame of its "fair women and brave men" has gone out into all the land, certainly of Peacham and other pastorates. In this prosaic document we can only suggest its varied symmetry by the parable of its numbers and arrangement. Is it not worthy of the accuracy of the oft-time president of the "wonderful class of '60?" Surely the cube of two is a more perfect number than square and triangle combined, that makes eight—two boys, two girls, two boys, two girls. There you have it. But Williams looked too youthful to have it believed that two sons have graduated from college and a daughter is entering Wellesley.

All the class responded to the invitation to be at the Reunion, save Reddington; and with perhaps a single other exception all who could not come expressed their earnest longing to contribute to, and partake of the feast of fellowship, proposed.

Walker promised a photograph, which never appeared; probably for lack of a wife to say, "Henry, did you remember?" If any man fails next time to appear, let him send a picture, fresh and true, of himself and all his household. And let those who come remember to bring the rest in this way, if not the other.

Hollis alone wrote a *full* letter to the class, so that he was as well represented in the story of his life as were those present. If all had done so, it would have greatly added to the pleasure of those assembled, and the value of this report. Let no man miss another such a chance to send down to posterity, his autobiography.

Hollis begun the study of law at Port Henry, N. Y. and finished in Iowa, settling soon at Marion, where he still flourishes, prospered and esteemed. He was at one time, for some years, a succeasful

editor. He had a good practice in the courts until increasing deafness turned his efforts to real estate and abstract work. Has been twice married. Two children of the first marriage are located in Nebraska; four of the second are in the present home.

The whole letter was splendid reading, greatly enjoyed by all who heard it. It is only one item of the fun that ought to tantalize every absentee.

Green wrote that he would come, but failed to appear; and the misfortune to him and the other fellows, which detained him, is not known. Somebody reported his home as blessed with two daughters.

Wild had counted much on the privilege of attendance, but poor health of months continuance detained him. The writer greatly enjoyed a two hours' visit with him in his pleasant home in beautiful Manchester on Independence day. Two sons are the comfort and hope of their father and mother, one a Senior at Williams.

Walker, also, was in the State at commencement time, and was expected by his classmates at Middlebury, until a note received told of the veto, from sickness—grippe—continued and aggravated by overwork.

Miner tried hard to escape the responsibilities of a valued member of a publishing firm in Cincinnati, but the time was not propitious. So "Cupid," dragged down from love to business, his wings clipped, lingered by the restless river that bounds Kentucky hills on the north. For a solace he has a home in the suburbs, where his children, three or four, are at the entering of manhood and womanhood.

Richardson has been for about twenty-five years in Sparta, Wis. Has a pleasant home, two or three daughters, and is in comfortable circumstances.

Harris is in the real estate business at Detroit, Mich., and could not leave because his partner was abroad.

Mann, in San Francisco, had given up a cherished visit east this summer on account of a long and severe illness. None of those present knew how many wives or children he would have reported had he come.

Russ, in Oakland, Cal., is in the insurance business and doing well. Has one son, who will be ready for college in a year. In the land of big trees can the lad have outgrown the heights of his father's lofty foretop?

C. G. Steele has lately moved to New York, as eastern representative of a western loan agency. Has been a journalist at Minneapolis, Minn. Has several children. Sends warmest greetings to all his class-mates.

Members of the class scattered, in the spirit of Sherman's exhortation:

"Now, boys, let us severally and seriously resolve:

1. That we will not depart this life or become superannuated before 1900.

2. That we will attend the reunion to be held at that time.

3. That in the meantime we will, as class-mates should, keep track of each other better than during the last thirty years."

'60. Edward Payson Wild, D. D.,

died at Manchester, Vt., Oct. 20, 1890, aged 51 years, 4 months and 16 days. He was the second son of Rev. Daniel and Huldah (Washburn) Wild, and was born in Brookfield, Vt., June 4, 1839. He fitted for college at Royalton Academy and the Orange County Grammar School at Randolph and was graduated from Middlebury College in 1860, his older brother, Rev. Azel W. Wild, preceding him in the class of 1857. His rank in scholarship was among the first and, by certain inimitable personal qualities, he became a general favorite with his associates. Among his classmates were Dr. M. H. Eddy of Middlebury, Rev. Henry P. Higley, D. D., of Beloit, Wis., Rev. Giles F. Montgomery, missionary to Turkey, lately deceased, Hon. Elijah B. Sherman, LL.B., of Chicago, Dr. Henry F. Walker of New York and Rev. John K. Williams of Peacham, Vt. After graduation he was not in robust health, but engaged for a time in teaching, and was offered the Tutorship in his Alma Mater, which, however, he declined, his classmate, Williams, subsequently receiving the appointment. He was also employed, by vote of the town, to prepare a history of Brookfield, the manuscript of which was deposited in the office of the town clerk, and which he afterwards revised for Hemenway's Gazetteer of Vermont.

In 1862 he spent some months in Virginia in the service of the United States Christian Commission, and returning soon entered the Theological Seminary at Bangor, Me., from which he was graduated in 1865. July 12, 1865, he was licensed to preach by the Penobscot (Me.) Association, and Oct. 11, 1865, was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational church in Craftsbury, Vt., having been married Aug. 2, previously to Miss Ruth S., daughter of Dea. John S. Nichols of Braintree, Vt. This pastorate continued

until Oct. 29, 1874. when he was dismissed to accept a call to the neighboring church in Newport, and was there installed June 4, following. Here he remained a portion of the time, supplying also the church in Derby, until the condition of his health made a change imperative, and so he was dismissed Sept. 7, 1887. Receiving a call from the church in Manchester he was there installed Jan. 31, 1888, the relation terminating with his death.

Before leaving Newport an inherited tendency to catarrhal and bronchial diseases had developed in a chronic form, and an attack of pneumonia, from which his recovery was not complete, left him in a greatly weakened condition. He was, however, encouraged by medical advice to expect recovery, and entered upon his work in Manchester with strong hope in that direction. He spent some months of one season in California and the last two winters in the south to escape the severity of the Vermont climate. Upon his return from Florida in May last, he was too weak for further active labor, but continued hopeful and comparatively comfortable until near the end. On the morning of Oct. 20, after some days of excessive suffering and rapidly failing strength, a hemorrhage from the lungs took place which speedily terminated fatally. Funeral services were held in the Congregational church at Manchester on Friday afternoon, the 21st, with a discourse by Rev. S. L. Bates and fitting remarks by Revs. Dr. Wickham, Dr. Phillips and P. S. Pratt, and on Wednesday his remains were taken to Newport, where he had labored longest in the ministry and where two of his children were also buried.

Mr. Wild was a son of Vermont, and the twenty-five years of a faithful and devoted ministry were given wholly to the churches of Vermont. He was a man of scholarly tastes, a lover of music and poetry, both of which he cultivated to some degree, a thoughtful and instructive preacher, a man of clear and decided religious convictions and withal a delightful companion and friend. His death brings a feeling of bereavement and loss beyond his immediate family, to a wide circle in the churches to which he ministered, as well as the ministry and churches of the State. In 1884 he was the preacher before the General Convention of the Congregational churches of Vermont at St. Albans, and was for many years a director of the Vermont Bible Society. He was the alumni poet at commencement of 1871 and received again that appointment in 1889, but was unable to fulfil it. He also received the honorary degree of D. D. from his Alma Mater in 1886. He wrote little for publication, his work being in his own pulpit and among his own people. He was, at times, a sprightly and valued correspondent of the local press, and besides the history of his native town he published, by request, the following: "A Fast Day Sermon," preached at Craftsbury, April 10, 1868, and "A Sermon upon the Death of Mrs. Laura Hinman Bingham," preached at Derby, Aug. 14, 1877. He represented the town of Craftsbury one term in the State legislature.

Two sons and a widow survive him, the oldest son a Senior in Williams College and the youngest a student in Burr and Burton Seminary. ——

'27. Pliny R. Wright

was found dead in his bed at his home in Canton, N. Y., on Thursday morning, Oct. 22. Mr. Wright was born at Weybridge, Dec. 14, 1805. His early life was spent in that town, where he received his preparation for college, and through the influence of his brother Silas (class of 1815) he entered Middlebury College in 1823 and graduated in 1827.

The deceased was a member of a class of fourteen, which, in accordance to the inevitable decree that "the dust shall return to the earth, as it was, and the spirit shall return unto God, who gave it," has been continually decreasing in number until only two remain. He was the last survivor of a family of seven children.

After he had obtained his education he worked on a farm, and later studied law with his brother Silas at Canton, N. Y., but his health failing was obliged to devote most of his life to outdoor pursuits.

Mr. Wright was a gentleman in every sense of the word, quiet and unassuming in his manner, and a general favorite with all his acquaintances. He stood high in the estimation of men in his profession, and was often sought for advice and counsel in difficult and obscure cases. He was possessed of rare common sense, logical and accurate in his conclusions, and regarded as an excellent and foremost lawyer. His death will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends. The college has good reason to join the large circle of those who weep.

'50. Simeon Sylvester Willard

died at Malone, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 11, of heart disease. Judge Willard was born in Vergennes, Vt., where he spent his boyhood. He prepared for col-

lege while quite young and entered the Sophomore class in Middlebury College in 1847, graduating in 1850, Soon after his graduation he moved to Malone and had made his home there until the time of his death. He studied law with a Malone law firm, but at the outbreak of the war he was called to serve his country. On his return from war service he was appointed justice of the peace of Malone, which office he held until his death. He was noted for his excellent decisions and impartiality, shown by the fact that a higher court very seldom reversed his decision. He held several other offices of trust. He always manifested much interest in the success of his Alma Mater. The Malone Palladium says: "While he was respected and liked by all his neighbors and townspeople, in his home he had made and filled a place which it is not the good fortune of all of us to secure. Besides being a kind neighbor, a genial and entertaining host, a loving and devoted husband and father, he was a *bon camarade*, a sociable, genial, companionable man. The kindly regard which all who knew him felt for him and the sense of loss sustained by his neighbors and intimate friends and more especially by his stricken wife and daughters, furnish the most desirable and best possible monument to his memory."

Town and Campus.

The Sophs. got a *bolt* on Prof. Wright.

E. C. Bryant, '91, was elected baseball captain.

Miss Dorsey, formerly of the class of '92, has entered the Sophomore class and is taking the regular course.

Bryant, '91, won the tennis singles which were finished last week.

Miss Eddy has decided to resume her studies with the class of '93.

Oliver J. Sawyer, '94, has accepted a position as chorister in the Episcopal choir.

Smith, '94, has rooms at Mrs. Sheldon's until he is ready to fit up a room in Starr Hall.

Prof. Granville Yager preached in the Congregational church at Port Henry, Oct. 26.

William J. Douglass, '93, has been elected base-ball manager in place of B. W. Sherman, '90.

J. F. McNaboe visited his home at Manchester, Vt., last week to see his father, who is ill.

The stove is placed in the northwest corner of the chapel so that the Freshmen will not take cold.

The field-day committee have postponed the remainder of the field-day exercises until next spring.

The Delta Upsilon fraternity attended in a body the wooden wedding of Rev. A. A. Cambridge Oct. 20.

The Congregational church presents an improved appearance, being the result of a fresh coat of paint.

The reception given by President and Mrs. Brainerd to the Freshmen Oct. 17 was an enjoyable affair.

The first lady student who ever availed herself of the Latin-Scientific course is Miss Clark of the Freshman class.

The High School nine played a nine from New Haven on the campus. The High School boys won; score, 11 to 8.

If some of the things said Tuesday morning, Nov. 4, had been said Oct. 24, there would have been no cause for trouble.

Prof. Howard delivered a speech before the educational committee of the Vermont legislature in favor of the present law.

Whom did "daddy" meet on the train when he went to Brandon? For further information inquire of the co-ed with the dark eyes.

Prof. Janes of the High School and several of his assistants attended the State Teachers' Association meeting at Bellows Falls.

The walk between the boarding-hall and the High School is being rebuilt. The campus, also, west of Starr Hall is being drained.

Some persons *say* that the Freshmen refuse to become acquainted with any young lady in town unless she attends the High School.

The night the chapel seats were destroyed the Freshmen congregated in one room and sat up the most of the night expecting an attack. Oh!

Carl A. Mead, '91, attended the annual convention of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity, held in Chicago Oct. 22–24, as a delegate of the Middlebury chapter.

Prohibition from a moral standpoint was the subject of a recent oration. The writer showed familiarity with his subject, especially the liquor side.

Gilbert E. Cady, '93, attended the State Sunday School convention at Wells River, Oct. 22 and 23, as a representative of the Methodist Sunday School.

Chas. E. Hesselgrave, '93, has started a singing class among the young people of the Episcopal church. If sufficient interest is manifested the class will be kept up through the winter.

The Freshman class yell is boom a rac, boom a rac, rally, rally more, let 'er go Middlebury, rah for '94. Hoop!! They may be found in the dome between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. practicing.

The orations on the chapel stage this term have been of a superior quality. Much of their success is due to two facts—that the subjects treated were live, interesting topics, and the new rhetorical system.

The Juniors, after much thought and consideration, have decided not to issue a college annual. As they are so few it will take too much time from each one, and only much labor could make a success of it.

The Middlebury chapter of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity has initiated five men of '94, Cecil R. Benton of Vergennes, Frank H. Bigelow of Proctor, William P. Clark of Vergennes, Albert A. Sargent of Ludlow and Henry L. Stickney of Sprinfield.

A remark was made by one of our co-eds that some of the town and campus notes in the last issue of the UNDERGRADUATE were rather personal. We made no personal mention, but we can't prevent people from recognizing their own pictures.

The proposed constitution of the UNDERGRADUATE Association will shortly be submitted to the members by the committee appointed to draft it. It contains many new features, all of which will, we hope, be for the best interests of the association.

An argument why the old chapel benches should not have been destroyed—"Old alumni come back at commencement and hunt for their initials cut there when they were Freshmen." Moral—Every student should carve the desk tops and window sills.

Students are to understand that the UNDERGRADUATE is not to be recognized by those in *authority* as a representative of their views. So we were told a few mornings since. The non-recognition has been evident for some time before its formal announcement.

Mr. Bolton, our esteemed janitor, is very much confused by the new order of recitations, and often finds that he builds fires and rings the bell out of schedule time. If he is troubled with somnambulism the students are in danger of being expelled for giving false alarms of fire.

Alpha Alpha of Delta Kappa Upsilon has initiated into her chapter from class of '94, Harry E. Wells of Sandy Hill, N. Y.; Oliver J. Sawyer, East Templeton, Mass., and Ira H. LaFleur, Bay City, Mich. The initiation banquet was held at the Addison House, Oct. 17, at which many of the alumni were present.

The lecture given to the reading-room thieves is not bearing the fruit which we had hoped it would. Several papers have been "clipped" before they were two hours on file and several others have been clipped entirely. Any person caught at this kind of work should be denied the privilege of the reading room.

William J. Murphy, '94, gave a pleasant entertainment and feed to his friends on the evening of Oct. 27. After grapes and peanuts had been bountifully partaken of, the host in a patriotic and eloquent manner set forth the advantages and pre-eminence of Massachusetts, which was answered by Dennis Hayes of Mineville, N. Y., and I. E. Pinney of Ludlow, Vt.

It might be well to mention that there is a library rule against talking aloud. A person entering the library between one and three o'clock might imagine that the room had been changed from a reading room into a debating hall. It is almost an impossibility to do any reading at that time, but perhaps it is only a part of a scheme to prevent us from reading the periodicals.

For the Merrill prize speaking last commencement only four contestants stepped into the lists and these finally stepped out. The reason for this was that the faculty cut down the number of prizes from four to two. They did this, so they said, because they didn't propose to allow such a *farcical* proceeding to take place before the public as *giving a prize for every contestant*, and they did what to us seemed to be the sensible thing. For a contest in which every one who partakes is sure of a prize is shorn of all interest. But a similar case of larger magnitude comes before them this year and we wonder if they will handle it in a similar manner. There are but *three* contestants in the Junior class for the *three* Waldo prizes, a man for each as in the prize speaking last commencement, a contest in which each contestant is sure of *sixty dollars* instead of the much smaller amount as in the case of the prize speaking. Consistency and justice say reduce the number of Waldo prizes to *one* for *exactly* the same reasons that the prize speaking prizes were reduced last commencement.

years in an illustrated article by Theodore L. DeVinne of the DeVine Press. There is a profusion and variety in the illustration of the November number which is remarkable even for *The Century*. The great feature of *The Century's* new year, the series on the Gold Hunters, is begun with John Bidwell's paper, fully and curiously illustrated, on "The First Emigrant Train to California." The coming year bids fair to be the most successful in its history, which makes it an indispensable article of household furnishing.

The *Atlantic's* leader for November is the new serial "The Home of Martha," by Frank R. Stockton. Oliver Wendell Holmes closes his series of papers "Over the Teacups." As usual the number is full of live and interesting matter, which makes the *Atlantic* a welcome companion. "Why are people inclined to look at the pictures in Harper's and Scribner's and then lay them by for the *Atlantic?*"

The oldest college in the world is the Mohamedan College at Cairo, Egypt, which was 1800 years old when Oxford was founded.

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'50. Albert Hurd, Ph. D., has entered upon his nineteenth year of service as professor of Latin in Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.

'54. Benjamin Labaree, D. D., is a missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. in Oroomiah, Persia, a land where he has labored for twenty years.

'57. Rev. A. W. Wild will be installed as pastor of the Congregational church at Elizabethtown, N. Y., Nov. 12. The church building will also be dedicated at that time.

'59. Milton L. Severance, pastor of the Congregational church at Bennington Centre, Vt., is taking a vacation while improvements are being made in the house of worship.

'60. H. H. Vail, formerly of the firm VanAntwerp & Bragg Publishing Co., is now in the publishing business in New York City.

'64. James K. Batchelder has been elected one of the delegates to the next American Bar Association by the Vermont State Association.

'66. Judge Julius J. Grinnell of Chicago recently visited friends in Middlebury and is now traveling and visiting in other parts of Vermont.

'67. James M. Slade was elected a member of the State Bar Association at the annual meeting at Montpelier, Oct. 22.

'69. Rufus C. Flagg, pastor of the Congregational church at Wells River, was elected president of the State Sunday School Association at its annual convention at Wells River, Oct. 23.

'69. Rev. Martin E. Cady, D. D., who visited his friends and relatives at Middlebury during the summer, was not long since appointed presiding elder of the Aurora district of Rock River Conference, Ill.

'70. Martin E. Severance, for many years county surveyor in Dakota, is now engaged in civil engineering and farming at Lisbon, Dak.

'71. Frank B. Denio continues his services as professor of Old Testament Language and Literature in the Bangor Theological Seminary, Bangor, Me.

'74. Rev. T. W. Darling has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational church at Acworth, N. H.

'75. C. M. Wilds was one of the committee for the examination of new candidates at the recent meeting of the Vermont Bar Association at Montpelier.

'76. C. V. Farwell is special agent for the Equitable Mortgage Co. of Boston. His address is 117 Devonshire Street.

'79. Rev. John W. Chapman of Anvik, Alaska, was made Missionary Bishop of that place by the house of Bishops of the Episcopal church of this country at a meeting held at Pittsburg, Penn., recently. He has been engaged in missionary work since 1887.

'80. H. R. Dorr was married Oct. 28, to Miss Janet W., danghter of W. Y. W. Ripley of Rutland, at the home of the bride's parents.

'82. Dr. C. B. Ross has left his practice in West Rutland for a time to go to New York, where he has entered the post-graduate hospital for special work in his profession.

'88. Rev. E. J. Klock has presented his resignation of the pastorate of the Congregational church at Pawlet, Vt., to take effect Jan. 1. He expects to spend the winter in Florida and then will take a trip to Europe.

'88. W. Seymour Edgerton, who has been for the last two years in the law office of Stewart & Wilds, Middlebury, Vt., has recently been admitted to the bar and now is connected with a law firm in Chicago.

'89. Dunton and Douglass attended the President's reception.

'89. L. H. Raine spent Sunday, Oct. 26, in town.

'90. E. B. Clift is not engaged in the insurance business, as was stated in the last issue, but is assistant editor of the Delta Upsilon Quinquennial.

'90. L. H. Ross of the Burr and Burton Seminary, Manchester, Vt., spent Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 23 and 24, with friends at the college.

'91. Albert Prentiss has a position as department clerk at Washington on a salary of $1000.

Reviews.

The Century Magazine celebrates its twentieth anniversary with the November nuumber. In the editorial on the event the editor claims for *The Century* "a sane and earnest Americanism," an Americanism "that deems the best of the Old World none too good for the New." Instead of viewing at length the literary and artistic achievements of the magazine the editor considers it best to celebrate the astonishing progress in magazine printing during the past twenty

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May 10, 1890.

away with the old custom of handing in a lot of old orations and essays on the eve of election. Every student, male or female, has a chance to hold a place on the board. The admitting of the ladies to the association is something new, and we hope they will aid us in making our college paper a true index of our college life. The secretary of the association has been instructed to copy the constitution into the Secretary's book and see that it does not share the fate of the old one. Every person, however, should have a copy of it, and for this reason we print it in this number. Save a copy for future reference.

ONE year ago an amendment to the constitution of the Athletic Association was proposed, changing the time of holding our athletic contests from the fall to the spring term. For some reason, best known to those who opposed the change, the amendment was not carried. A majority of the members were in favor of it, however, but according to the constitution an amendment must have a two-thirds vote before it goes into effect. A year has elapsed and in that time we have attempted to have two field-days. How successful we have been is known to all.

A few of the advantages of the proposed change and of the disadvantages of the present system might be enumerated. What has hindered our success more especially is the weather. Last year it was cold and the track was in a miserable condition, as a result of a two-months' rain. The contestants were not on this account able to do themselves and the college justice. Comparatively poor records were made and everybody was dissatisfied with them. The attendance was small and consequently a financial loss to the association resulted. These are things which must not be disregarded.

During the summer vacation many of the students do inside work and do not obtain an opportunity to develope their athletic abilities, and even those who work in the hayfield have not a chance to improve in the line of athletics which we have on field day; hence we come back to college all out of practice and are given two weeks in which to put ourselves in condition. What does this short time amount to? Practicing for so short a time does more harm than good. We can never break records on a few weeks' practice.

All these difficulties to the success of our annual contest could, in a measure at least, be done away with by changing the time to the spring term. We generally have pleasant weather at that time of the year, and we would be more likely to hit a day when the spectators could leave their winter overcoats at home, and larger crowds would attend, which would serve the double purpose of stimulating the contestants to greater efforts and at the same time stimulate the treasury. As to the training part, more time could be given to that if field-day came in the spring. We have a fairly good gymnasium and it could be used during the fall and winter terms to advantage.

If the students will consider this question it will be evident to them that the change will be for the interest of athletics in our college, and when the matter is again presented to them let them cast their votes in favor of the amendment. Then we can consider sending delegates to intercollegiate meetings. Nothing is more helpful to a college than a good athletic standing. Our students have shown that they can do something in this line if they are given a fair opportunity. Let them have it is the sentiment of at least one member of the association.

THERE are some who seem to think that the UNDERGRADUATE is not the organ of the students of Middlebury College, and that the sentiments of the students expressed in its columns are not entitled to much consideration. That there are many things demanded which we know are beyond our reach no one denies, but these demands show the "signs of the times" very plainly, and it might be better for all if the UNDERGRADUATE is considered to be the organ of the students and its contents *occasionally* looked over.

THE WORD WAS GOD.

J. E. RANKIN, LL.D., '48.

WITH God He was, was very God,
Before the skies were arched abroad;
Before the stars were set on high,
To syllable His majesty,
Ere earth had her foundation laid,
Or out of dust was mortal made;
With God He was, was very God,
He who for us the winepress trod.

The world His coming waited long,
The theme of prophecy and song;
Yearned up to God, through blood and fire,
Unsatisfied her one desire;
And all Creation groaned afresh,
To see God manifest in flesh;
To see earth's tribes, scattered abroad,
Gathered in One, the sons of God.